

Early
Societies
To 1500

Ontario Gr. 4 Social Studies

Full Year Printable Bundle



Resource Highlights



3-Part Lesson Plans



Links to Relevant Websites



Each Student Becomes an
"Expert" on an Early Society
and a Region of Canada.



Assessment Tools



Aligns with Ontario
Curriculum

EVERYTHING YOU NEED!!

Materials

- Real objects and/or paper images (provided) of different Canadian symbols
- Official symbols located around the room with titles (ONE copy of each):
 - Mottos
 - Flags
 - Animal
- Symbols of Province of each, cut in half (there are 2 per page)
- Symbols "fill-in-the-blanks" booklet page – each student will need one copy of the ½ sheet page

Grade 1

Full Lesson Plans

5/1

Official Flags

| Province/Territory | Flag |
|--------------------|---|
| Alberta |  |

British Columbia

Manitoba

New Brunswick

Newfoundland and Labrador

Northwest Territories

Nova Scotia

Ontario

Prince Edward Island

Saskatchewan

Yukon Territory

Posters

Student-Friendly Text

Lifespans: Who Would Have Lived Longer?

Meet Zolin from the Aztec Empire!



Zolin could expect to:
• Marry at 16 years old

Meet Mark from Toronto



Mark can expect to:
• Marry at 25 years old

This doesn't mean that most Aztecs died about 25 years old. The problem is that so many babies died very young at that time!

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Tools of Manitoba

Provincial Motto



Provincial Flag



Provincial Animal



Provincial Bird

Lapbook Activities

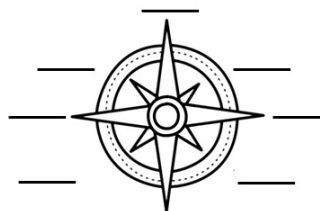
Provincial Flower

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Exit Ticket

Name: _____

Label the compass rose with directions. You can use abbreviations!!



Fill in the blanks:

Ontario is _____ of Quebec.

Nunavut is _____ of Manitoba.

Nova Scotia is _____ of Newfoundland & Labrador.

Assessment Tools

Strand A Lessons

1. How Do We Learn About the Past?
2. How Does the Local Environment Affect a Society?
3. How Do Maps Help Us Learn About a Society?
4. How Does the Environment Shape a Society?
5. How Were People Organized?
6. What Were Homes Like?
7. What Were Families Like?
8. What Work Did People Do?
9. How Did People Learn and Have Fun?
10. What Did People Believe?
11. How Did People Get Around?
12. What Legacies Did Early Societies Leave?



**Culminating Task:
Early Societies
Museum**

Strand B Lessons



1. What Do We Know About Canada?
2. Mapping Canada
3. Cardinal and Intermediate Directions
4. Grid Mapping
5. Province and Territory Grid Mapping
6. Physical Regions of Canada
7. Human Activity in Physical Regions
8. Provinces and Territories Lapbook Introduction
9. Interesting Facts About Provinces & Territories
10. Canadian Symbols
11. Capital Cities
12. Economic Sectors
13. Tourism as an Industry
14. Natural Resources
15. Human Use of Natural Resources
16. Natural Resource Sustainability

**Culminating Task:
Province or Territory
Lapbook**

Full Lesson Plans

Getting Started: Activating Prior Knowledge

Lesson 4: How Does the Environment Shape a Society?

A1H A22

Materials

- [Early Aztec Farming](#) sheet – 1 copy displayed using a projector
- Optional: [Chinampas video](#)
- [Expert Group Booklets](#) (early society): 1 per group
- Chart with each Expert Group and group members listed.

Getting Started

Display the [Early Aztec Farming](#) sheet.

- Explain that the Aztecs lived in the middle of what is now Mexico.
- They built a city called Tenochtitlan on an island in Lake Texcoco, because they thought it would be safer from attackers.
- The land was very swampy and there was no place for the Aztecs to grow food.
- The clever Aztecs created floating gardens called **chinampas** from reeds and rushes in the environment.
- They put soil and reeds on top of the raft, and then planted seeds for chili peppers, tomatoes, corn and other vegetables. Willow trees were grown at the corners of the chinampas to hold the soil in place.
- The Aztecs built rows and rows of chinampas, with canals between them. People traveled by boats in the canal to reach the chinampas.
- Discuss with students how the swampy environment prevented the Aztecs from traditional farming on the land, so they made chinampas.
- Emphasize that the geography and climate of Tenochtitlan shaped how the Aztecs got food for their families. They needed to build the rafts, and to build boats to get them to the rafts from the mainland.

Alternatively, you could simply show & discuss the video!

Working On It

- Display the Expert Groups chart you had prepared before class.
- Emphasize that each group will focus on its own early society, but be sharing their learning with the whole class during [Knowledge Building Circles](#).
- Place students in their Expert Groups, giving each group a copy of the booklet pertaining to their particular early society. (**Note: some teachers may prefer to give each student an assembled booklet at this point, or to give only the paper/s belonging to the day's topic to students.**)
- Allow students time to scan through the booklet.
- Tell students that each group is to read the first two pages of the booklet, and determine the THREE most important relationships between the environment and the people of their early society. Explain that each group will need to share these three relationships with the class after this task.

Reflecting & Connecting

- Bring the class back together and allow each group to share what they learned about how the environmental conditions of an area dictate many of the ways in which people live their lives. They should see commonalities like the importance of a clean water source, fertile land, wildlife for hunting and trapping, etc.

Optional Assessment

If time allows, you can have students complete the [How Does the Environment Shape a Society?](#) for their early societies.

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37

Materials List (including hyperlinks)

Working On It: Using Parallel Texts and Tasks

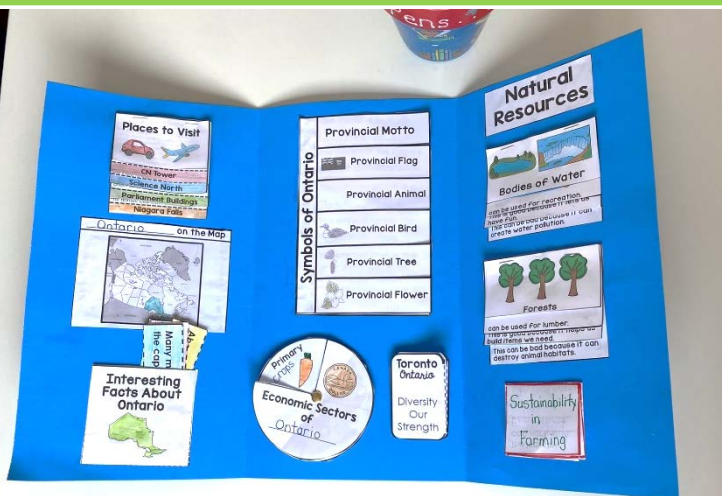
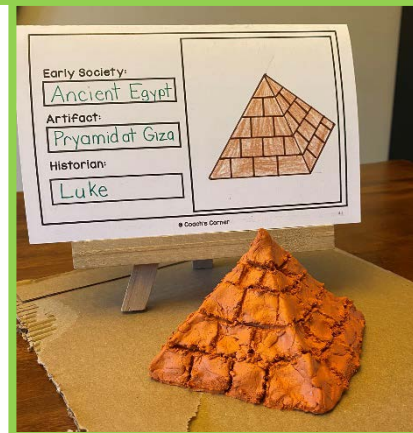
Reflecting and Connecting: Each Expert Group shares what they have learned about their early society as it reflects upon the focus of the lesson.

Culminating Tasks



Students apply their knowledge from lessons to their assigned early society (Strand A) and to their assigned province or territory (Strand B).

Strand A: Artifact Museum



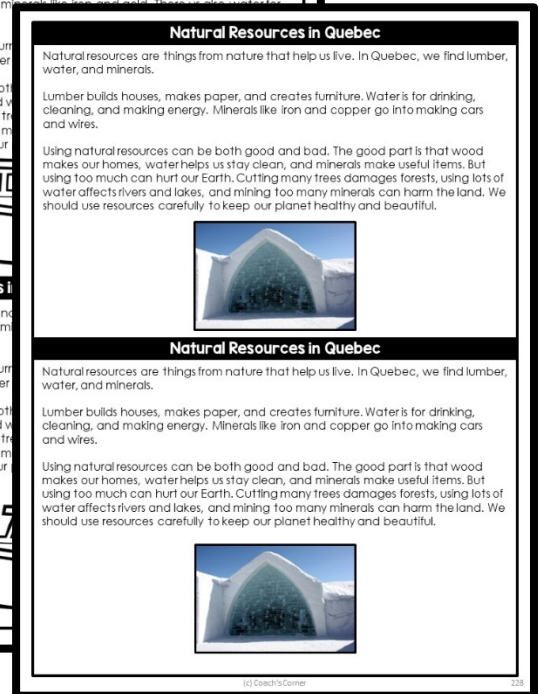
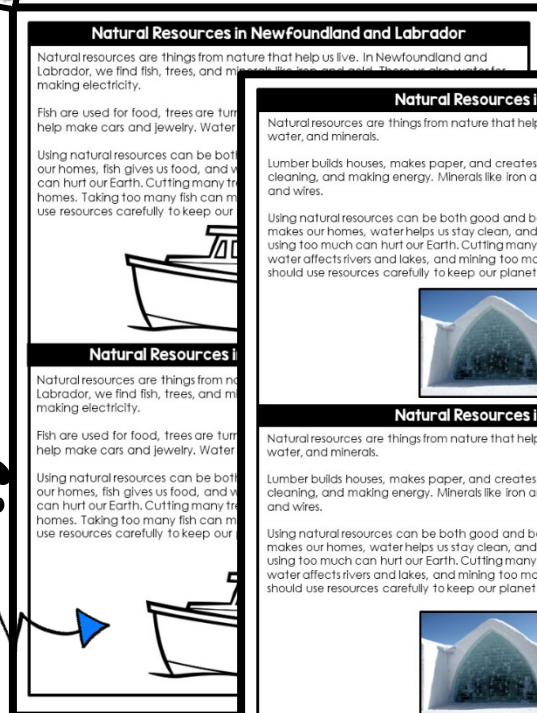
Strand B Regional Lapbooks

Consistent Formatting for EACH Society and Region!



Strand A: Early Societies

Strand B: Political & Physical Regions of Canada



Mapping









Grid Maps

Name: _____

The grid map below shows the locations of 10 Canadian symbols. Find each symbol and record its location on the grid.

For example, the jug of maple syrup is in column G and Row 5. Its location is **G5**.

1. Inukshuk  _____
2. Snowy Owl  _____
3. Mitten  _____
4. Snowshoes  _____
5. Hockey Skate  _____
6. Toonie  _____

Physical Regions of Canada Map

Name: _____



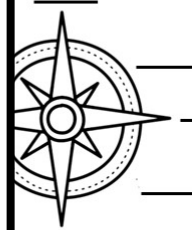
Canada is a very large country. The land and climate is different from one area to another.

Canada has 7 physical regions. A region usually covers more than one province or territory.

Exit Ticket

Name: _____

Compass rose with directions. Abbreviations!!



Fill in the blanks:

Ontario is _____ of Quebec.

Nunavut is _____ of Manitoba.

Nova Scotia is _____ of Newfoundland & Labrador.

A compass always points _____.

Six Early Societies

Name: _____

This world map shows all of the continents. Write the names of the continents in alphabetical order.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____



We will be learning about six early societies this continent. Under each continent name below

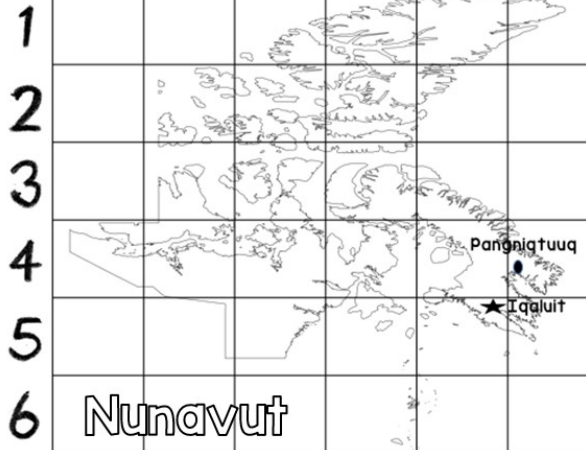
North America

1. _____
2. _____

Europe

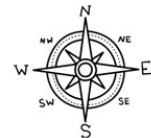
1. _____
2. _____

A B C D E F



Nunavut

The capital city is _____



Iqaluit is located at _____

Iqaluit is _____ of Pangniqtuuq.

Pangniqtuuq is located at _____.

Pangniqtuuq is _____ of Iqaluit.

1. Fill in the blanks for each sentence.
2. Colour the province of Nunavut.
3. Cut out the large box.
4. Paste your work on your lapbook.

Student-Friendly Texts



Interesting Facts About Alberta

Alberta is in the western part of the country. It's one of thirteen provinces and territories that make up Canada. Alberta is known for its beautiful mountains, prairies, and forests.



One of the most interesting facts about Alberta is that it is home to the Canadian Rockies, which are a part of the larger Rocky Mountains. These mountains are known for their towering peaks, beautiful glaciers, and crystal-clear lakes. Many tourists visit Alberta every year just to hike, ski, and enjoy the beauty of the Rockies.

Another fun fact about Alberta is that it has some of the best dinosaur fossils in the world! In fact, the **Royal Tyrrell Museum of Palaeontology** is found in Alberta and is home to one of the largest collections of dinosaur bones in the world. Visitors can see real dinosaur skeletons, learn about how these mighty creatures lived, and even participate in a pretend dinosaur dig!



Alberta is also known for its cowboy culture. The province has a rich history of ranching and cowboys. The **Calgary Stampede**, which takes place every year in July, is a world-famous rodeo that celebrates Alberta's cowboy heritage. This event attracts thousands of visitors from around the world. People come to watch the rodeo, enjoy carnival rides, and eat delicious food.



The **Athabasca Glacier**, located in **Jasper National Park**, is one of the most visited glaciers in North America. It is a huge icefield that is over 300 meters thick and covers an area of over 200 square kilometers. Visitors can take guided tours or even walk onto the glacier itself!



There are many types of jobs in Alberta. Some people work on farms and ranches to grow food or raise animals like cows, sheep, and chickens. Other people work in factories to make things like cars and computers. Some people work in stores.

There are also lots of jobs related to nature in Alberta. Some people can be park rangers or wildlife biologists who help protect the environment by studying plants and animals. There are also jobs related to energy production like oil and gas workers who find new sources of energy for Albertans to use.

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What Was the Relationship Between the Anishinaabe People and the Wildlife?

Like all Indigenous Peoples, the Anishinaabe believed that all living things had a spirit and must be treated with great respect. After killing an animal, they would use all the parts of the animal so that nothing was wasted.

Here is how various parts of a deer would be used by the Anishinaabe:

Antlers

- tools
- scrapers
- awls
- pipes

Hides

- dresses
- shirts
- leggings
- quivers
- pouches
- blankets
- moccasins

Meat

Every part is eaten.

Bones

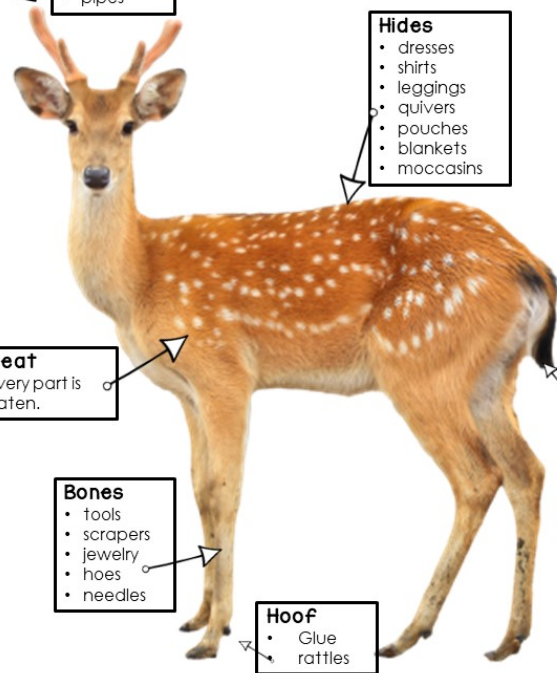
- tools
- scrapers
- jewelry
- hoes
- needles

Hoof

- Glue
- rattles

Tail

- Roach
- hair
- pieces



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Engaging Activities

Interesting Facts About the Northwest Territories

The Northwest Territories is the second-largest territory in Canada after Nunavut. It has long cold winters and short mild summers.

The wildlife here is amazing - you can find animals like polar bears, caribou, wolves and Arctic foxes living in this beautiful land. There are also many types of birds that can be found here including ptarmigans and snow geese.



The Northwest Territories has many lakes, rivers, and forests. **Great Bear Lake** is the largest lake entirely within Canadian borders. The **Mackenzie River** is the longest river in Canada.



For parts of the year people travel on ice roads. It is cold enough during the winter that people can travel by snowmobiles and other vehicles across the frozen lakes and rivers.

Much of the ground in the northern part of the territory is always frozen. This land is called **tundra**. Trees and plants can't grow in tundra. However, some of the warmer southern part of the Northwest Territories is forested.

People living in the NWT have lots of different jobs. Some work in mining or fishing while others work in tourism or government services. Many people also make their living by hunting and trapping animals like beavers or muskrats for their fur.



Mining for diamonds and other minerals is an important industry in the NWT. Many people work in mining and in oil drilling. Tourism is also an important part of life here with visitors coming to hike, fish, or see the amazing Northern Lights!



Most people living in the Northwest Territories are Inuit. The Inuit culture is one of the oldest cultures in North America. There are many customs practiced by the Inuit such as:

- hunting and fishing for food.
- gathering plants to use for medicine.

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122

Most people living in the Northwest Territories are Inuit.

The Northwest Territories is home of the Morning Sun!

The Northwest Territories is the second-largest territory in Canada after Nunavut.

Great Bear Lake is the largest lake entirely within Canadian borders.

Mining for diamonds and other minerals is an important industry in the North West Territories.

The capital of the Northwest Territories is the North Pole.

1. Cut along the solid lines
2. Fold along the dotted lines.
3. Glue the side flaps to the back flap to create a "pocket".
4. Place the 4 correct statements in the pocket.

Interesting Facts About Northwest Territories

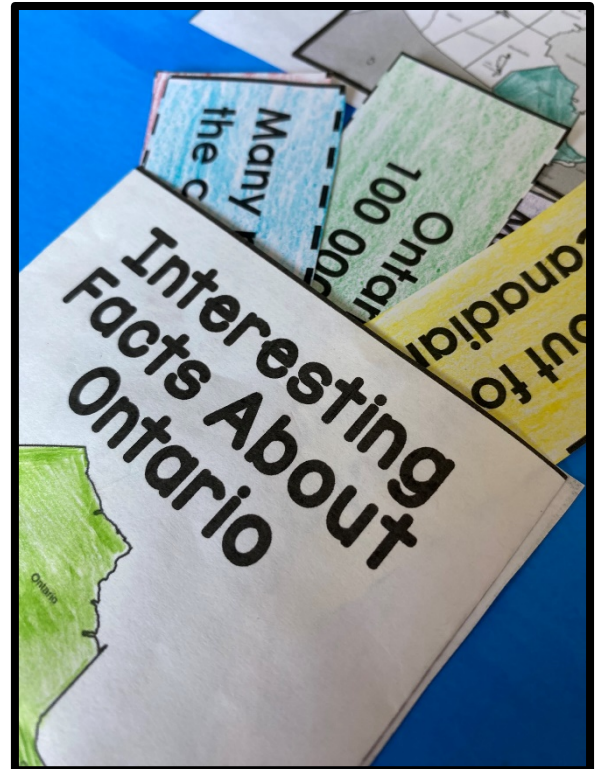


Northwest Territories: Find the Interesting Facts

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123

Students identify the 4 true statements to make an Interesting Facts pocket.



Answer Keys

Family Life, Food and Clothing - Sample Answers

Name: _____ Society: _____

Use the organizer to tell how family life, food and clothing from two societies and from today are the same and different.

Differences

| Early <u>Aztecs</u> | Early <u>Inuit</u> | My Life Today |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grandparents, parents, and unmarried children lived together. They ate more fruit & vegetables than meat. Men wore strips of cloth around their waists. Women wore loose tunics. Children under 3 wore no clothes! Both men & women wore makeup & jewellery. Only rich people wore cotton clothes. Clothes were meant to keep people cool. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grandparents, parents & children lived together. The ground was too cold to grow crops, so they ate the animals and fish they hunted, trapped and fished. They used the skins and furs from animals they killed to make clothing. The caribou was the most important animal. Everyone wore heavy pants and tops. Clothes were meant to keep people warm. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents & children live together. We eat a wide variety of foods because we can buy food from all over the world. |

Similarities

- Parents & children lived together.
- All adults wear clothes.
- Everyone usually eats at least some meat.

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Lapbook Rubric

Name: _____ Province or Territory: _____

| Cat. | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Knowledge & Understanding | Shows limited knowledge of the social studies content | Shows some knowledge of the social studies content | Shows considerable knowledge of the social studies content | Shows thorough knowledge of the social studies content |
| Thinking | Interprets and | Interprets and | Interprets and evaluates data with considerable effectiveness | Interprets and evaluates data with a high degree of effectiveness |
| Communication | Uses social studies vocabulary with | Uses social studies vocabulary with | Uses social studies vocabulary with | Uses social studies vocabulary with |
| Connections | Makes connections within and between contexts with considerable effectiveness | Makes connections within and between contexts with a high degree of effectiveness | Makes connections within and between contexts with a high degree of effectiveness | Makes connections within and between contexts with a high degree of effectiveness |

Political Map of Canada ANSWER KEY

Name: _____

- Write the name of each province or territory on the map of Canada. Use the Provinces and Territories sheet to help you.
- Colour each province or territory a different colour.

TEACHERS NOTE: Students can choose their own colours to represent each province or territory. You might want to allow them to simply put the province or territory name using abbreviations for the smallest political regions as our tiniest province has one of the longest names!!



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29

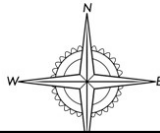
Assessment Tools

Six Early Societies

Name: _____

This world map shows all of the continents. Write the names of the continents in alphabetical order:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____



We will be learning about six early societies. Under each continent name

North America

1. _____
2. _____

Europe

1. _____
2. _____

Exit Ticket

Name: _____

Draw a line to match each natural resource with its primary use..

Diamonds

Cattle

Niagara Falls

Oil



What is one more thing that you learned about natural resources today?

its primary use.

What is one more thing that you learned about natural resources today?

Canada's Political and Physical Regions Quiz

Name: _____

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct answer.

1. How many provinces are there in Canada?

- a) 8
- b) 10
- c) 12

2. How many territories are there in Canada?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5

3. What is the capital of Canada?

- a) Toronto
- b) Montreal
- c) Ottawa

4. Which of the following is a mountain range in Canada?

- a) Rocky Mountains
- b) Appalachian Mountains
- c) Andes Mountains

5. Which of the following is a valuable natural resource in Canada?

- a) Timber
- b) Oil
- c) Diamonds

Short Answer:

6. Name two provinces in Canada.

7. What is one main activity people do in the Cordillera region?

Chat Stations

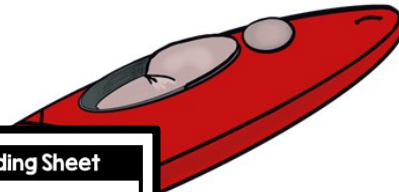
One of These Things is Not Like the Others: Bodies of Water

A



One of These Things is Not Like the Others: Vehicles

K



One of These Things is Not Like the Others: Recording Sheet

Names: _____

- Look at each poster. (Each poster has a letter label.)
- Look at the 3 images on each poster. If you know what the images shows, print the correct name in the box.
- Colour in the box that shows the non-Canadian image.

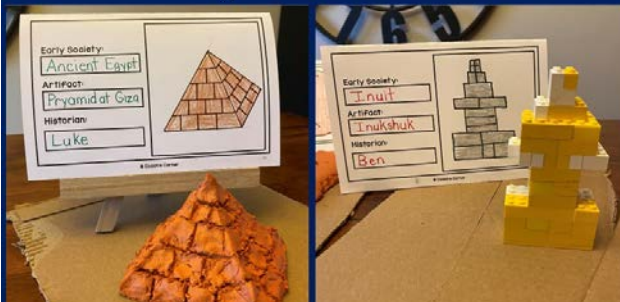

| Poster | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| A Bodies of Water | | | |
| B Landscapes | | | |
| C Bears | | | |
| D Maps | | | |
| E Trees | | | |
| F Birds | | | |
| G Sports | | | |
| H Famous Buildings | | | |
| I Foods | | | |
| J Flags | | | |
| K Vehicles | | | |

Learn More!




Strand A

Ontario Social Studies
Grade 4
Early Societies





Strand B

Ontario Grade 4



- Full Lesson Plans
- Student-Friendly Texts & Tasks
- Assessment Tools

Political and Physical Regions of Canada



Remember to look at the preview files for each strand as well!